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By THOMSON & ROBERTS.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864.

NUMBER 112.

THE NEWS.

General Sigel has been removed. He retreated once too often.

The President, in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress, has issued a proclamation appointing the first Thursday of August as a day of humiliation and prayer for the people of the United States, and commending them to confess and repent of their manifold sins, implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty, and to pray that if consistent with His will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the constitution and laws of the United States may be established throughout the States; that the rebels may lay down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance, that they may not be utterly destroyed; that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that unity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout our borders.

Nothing new from Gen. Grant, although great preparations are doubtless being made, and intimations of something important soon to take place are, hinted at.

Andrew H. Reeder, once Governor of Kansas, died recently.

Our dispatches continue to give details of the rebel raid northward. The people in some places are so thoroughly frightened that Gen. Couch had issued an order to stop all persons with horses and vehicles, fleeing from supposed danger until further orders. Hundreds of farmers had left their crops just ready to be harvested.

Capt. Winslow of the *Kearsarge* writes to Capt. Semmes of the *Alabama*, to come and give himself up like an honest man. The rebel pirate "don't see it."

In consequence of the storm this afternoon we got no afternoon report.

On Friday last, Judge Russell, of New York, in pursuance of orders from Gov. Seymour, issued orders for the arrest of Maj. Gen. Dix, and other officers charged with the illegal suppression of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*. The warrants were placed in the hands of the Sheriff, and Major General Dix and his subordinates accompanied that official before Judge Russell, at his chambers, where they met their counsel, C. S. District Attorney Smith. On request of Mr. Smith the examination was postponed until next Wednesday, and Major General Dix and his officers were then released on their own recognizance.

Mr. SWINSON, the able war correspondent of the New York Times, in a recent account of the position and condition of the rebel railroads in Virginia, mentions the fact that there are in Lee's army several English engineers—that Lee has a private organization termed a construction corps, whose specialty is railroads—that he keeps constantly on hand, at convenient points, new iron and duplicate bridges, all of which accounts for the rapidity with which he repairs the damages done to the tracks and roads by our troops.

SPECIAL MEETING.—The members of Washington Engine Co. No. 3, are notified that there will be a special meeting on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

GEO. BOULE, Foreman.

RECRUITING for the rebel army is said to be very active in Louisville. An entire company left the city in one day last week.

HABITS OF GENERAL SHERMAN.—An army letter says:

If the habits of Gen. Sherman are at all peculiar it is only because they are so practical. He deals with things as they are, and takes no stock in those which don't. His uniform is not dashing, but it is becoming, and sustains his official dignity. He wears uniform as I have seen him in some other uniforms, and yet comfortably at home anywhere. He wears a brown linen shirt over the one of flannel, and when at leisure dons his great boots for those of his patients. He writes his own orders. His side-camp, Captain C. M. Dayton, a gentleman of high honors and capabilities, copies them into a small black book and that is all there is of the Adjutant General's Department in the field.

Meals with him are necessarily irregular. His breakfast usually consists of beefsteak, coffee, hard bread, butter and perhaps milk. Dinner brings in his table, chicken, bread, molasses, and other general substantial. And supper is a little more than breakfast and a little less than dinner. The plates which he and the staff officers use are tin, the knives and forks are neither silver nor gold, but steel and bone, a big black bottle in the center of the table answers the purpose of a molasses jug, and every thing in the kitchen department is intended to be useful. One large army wagon, I think, is all the transportation he needs. It is said every time he starts out on a new campaign he orders, "I must take less baggage with me now than I did the last time." Nobility with him is every thing. He rides a superb bay horse, which prances gaily at the mention of this name, "Duke."

LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE, the famous wit and beauty, made the most sarcastic observation that was ever published about her own sex. "It goes far," said my lady, "to reconcile me to being a woman, when I reflect that I am thus in no danger of marrying one." What if a man said that? But see how another lady, the unhappy Countess of Landolt, inverted the sentiment, and turned the satire into the most delicate and generous compliment. "I never loved a beautiful woman," said Lady Montez, "in one of her lectures, 'but I fell in love with her myself, and wish I were a man that I might marry her.'"

DIED.

Old phlegm, on the 5th of June, in Garden Valley, Illinois, aged 84 years, JOSEPH B. SPALDING, aged 84 years, son of Josiah and Hannah C. Spalding of this city.

LOCAL MATTERS.

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Chicago & Northwestern.

From Chicago.	Arrive.	Going South.	Leave.
Chicago, Ill.	10:30 P.M.	Chicago, Ill.	12:30 A.M.
St. Paul, Minn.	11:30 P.M.	St. Paul, Minn.	1:30 A.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	12:30 A.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	2:30 A.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	1:30 A.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	3:30 A.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	2:30 A.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	4:30 A.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	3:30 A.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	5:30 A.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	4:30 A.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	6:30 A.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	5:30 A.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	7:30 A.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	6:30 A.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	8:30 A.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	7:30 A.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	9:30 A.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	8:30 A.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	10:30 A.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	9:30 A.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	11:30 A.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	10:30 A.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	12:30 P.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	11:30 A.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	1:30 P.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	12:30 P.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	2:30 P.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	1:30 P.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	3:30 P.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	2:30 P.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	4:30 P.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	3:30 P.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	5:30 P.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	4:30 P.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	6:30 P.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	5:30 P.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	7:30 P.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	6:30 P.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	8:30 P.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	7:30 P.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	9:30 P.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	8:30 P.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	10:30 P.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	9:30 P.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	11:30 P.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	10:30 P.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	12:30 A.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	11:30 P.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	1:30 A.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	12:30 A.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	2:30 A.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	1:30 A.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	3:30 A.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	2:30 A.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	4:30 A.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	3:30 A.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	5:30 A.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	4:30 A.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	6:30 A.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	5:30 A.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	7:30 A.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	6:30 A.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	8:30 A.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	7:30 A.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	9:30 A.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	8:30 A.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	10:30 A.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	9:30 A.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	11:30 A.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	10:30 A.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	12:30 P.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	11:30 A.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	1:30 P.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	12:30 P.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	2:30 P.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	1:30 P.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	3:30 P.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	2:30 P.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	4:30 P.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	3:30 P.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	5:30 P.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	4:30 P.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	6:30 P.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	5:30 P.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	7:30 P.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	6:30 P.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	8:30 P.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	7:30 P.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	9:30 P.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	8:30 P.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	10:30 P.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	9:30 P.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	11:30 P.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	10:30 P.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	12:30 A.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	11:30 P.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	1:30 A.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	12:30 A.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	2:30 A.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	1:30 A.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	3:30 A.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	2:30 A.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	4:30 A.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	3:30 A.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	5:30 A.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	4:30 A.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	6:30 A.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	5:30 A.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	7:30 A.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	6:30 A.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	8:30 A.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	7:30 A.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	9:30 A.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	8:30 A.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	10:30 A.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	9:30 A.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	11:30 A.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	10:30 A.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	12:30 P.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	11:30 A.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	1:30 P.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	12:30 P.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	2:30 P.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	1:30 P.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	3:30 P.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	2:30 P.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	4:30 P.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	3:30 P.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	5:30 P.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	4:30 P.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	6:30 P.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	5:30 P.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	7:30 P.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	6:30 P.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	8:30 P.M.
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St. Louis, Mo.	9:30 P.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	11:30 P.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	10:30 P.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	12:30 A.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	11:30 P.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	1:30 A.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	12:30 A.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	2:30 A.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	1:30 A.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	3:30 A.M.
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St. Charles, Mo.	8:30 A.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	10:30 A.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	9:30 A.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	11:30 A.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	10:30 A.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	12:30 P.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	11:30 A.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	1:30 P.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	12:30 P.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	2:30 P.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	1:30 P.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	3:30 P.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	2:30 P.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	4:30 P.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	3:30 P.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	5:30 P.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	4:30 P.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	6:30 P.M.
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St. Charles, Mo.	2:30 P.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	4:30 P.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	3:30 P.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	5:30 P.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	4:30 P.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	6:30 P.M.
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St. Charles, Mo.	8:30 P.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	10:30 P.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	9:30 P.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	11:30 P.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	10:30 P.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	12:30 A.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	11:30 P.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	1:30 A.M.
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St. Joseph, Mo.	7:30 A.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	9:30 A.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	8:30 A.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	10:30 A.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	9:30 A.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	11:30 A.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	10:30 A.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	12:30 P.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	11:30 A.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	1:30 P.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	12:30 P.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	2:30 P.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	1:30 P.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	3:30 P.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	2:30 P.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	4:30 P.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	3:30 P.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	5:30 P.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	4:30 P.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	6:30 P.M.
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St. Louis, Mo.	6:30 P.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	8:30 P.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	7:30 P.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	9:30 P.M.
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St. Louis, Mo.	9:30 P.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	11:30 P.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	10:30 P.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	12:30 A.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	11:30 P.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	1:30 A.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	12:30 A.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	2:30 A.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	1:30 A.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	3:30 A.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	2:30 A.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	4:30 A.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	3:30 A.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	5:30 A.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	4:30 A.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	6:30 A.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	5:30 A.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	7:30 A.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	6:30 A.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	8:30 A.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	7:30 A.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	9:30 A.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	8:30 A.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	10:30 A.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	9:30 A.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	11:30 A.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	10:30 A.M.	St. Joseph, Mo.	12:30 P.M.
St. Charles, Mo.	11:30 A.M.	St. Charles, Mo.	1:30 P.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	12:30 P.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	2:30 P.M.
St. Joseph, Mo.	1:30 P.M.		

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
W. W. FELD, **H. L. BLOOD.**

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1st—OEO. O. NICHOLSON.
2d—ALLEN BOWMAN.
3d—W. W. FELD.
4th—W. W. FELD.
5th—W. W. FELD.
6th—A. S. MOORE.

A Little History.

Will those "democratic" papers which assert that their party will not be restored to power, be good enough to tell us why their party did not prevent the war? It was in power?—*Jamestown Gazette.*

Certainly. In the first place the war did not commence until after your party had been in power six weeks, and of course our party was then powerless to prevent that calamity. In the next place the democratic party did put forth the most tremendous exertions to avert the shedding of blood, but they were unsuccessful—why? Because the Chancellors, the Wades, the Summers, and the Wilsons who controlled the measures of your party, would have war.

There was a time when such silliness as the above would not have appeared in the *Patriot*, when it was edited by men who themselves cried lustily for BLOOD in dealing with southern traitors. But now "Pump's" poor old rotary concern has grown so cracked and rickety that the boys use it for a play thing, and when its few scores of readers ask for water, the old pump sucks and they get nothing.

As the juveniles who are now running the *Patriot* (into the ground) have learned to read within the last year and who cannot be expected to know anything of events that transpired away back in the dim past of three years ago, we give it a short lesson in chronology, the facts of which, however, being familiar to the minds of all school boys, except those who write for the *Patriot*.

Those who commenced the war did not commence until Mr. Lincoln had been in power six weeks. Below are a few facts that transpired while that dastardly Pennsylvania enchanter, James Buchanan, and his "democratic" associates held sway:

DECEMBER 1860.

During this month that eminently "democratic" State of South Carolina seceded. Inasmuch as she never had cast her vote for anything in the way of a candidate for the Presidency but a "democrat," which is not true of any other State in the Union, it was her prerogative to lead off in a "democratic" war for the overthrow of a Government whose principles were obnoxious to her. Near the close of the same month Fort Moultrie and Castle Pickens, United States fortresses, were forcibly taken possession of by South Carolina troops. On the same day these forts were captured the U. S. revenue cutter *Aiken* was boarded by the South Carolina "democrats," our national emblem hauled down and the banner of defiance hoisted in its stead. This probably did not look like "commencing" war to the *Patriot*, for the reason that the party who committed these overt acts and the party in power at Washington being old political yoke-fellows and associates, it was not war, because they were both agreed in relation to it!

JANUARY 1861.

This month witnessed the revolt of the States of Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, and Louisiana. Forts Jackson, St. Phillips and Pike in Louisiana; Pulaski in Georgia; Morgan in Mobile; and Barrumene and McRae in Florida; the arsenals at Mt. Vernon, Ala.; at Baton Rouge, La.; at Little Rock, Ark. were all taken possession of by armed troops who sought the overthrow of the Federal Government. During this month the U. S. Steamer *Star* in the West was fired into while sailing under the "star spangled banner" and pursuing her legitimate business. These events looked somewhat like the "commencing" of war to everybody but the *Patriot*.

FEBRUARY 1861.

On the first of this month, Texas revolted; on the fifth, Arkansas followed suit, and on the ninth, Jeff. Davis, a distinguished "democratic" politician and Secretary of War under Mr. Pierce, was inaugurated President of the restored States! These things are matters of history, and occurred weeks and months before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, and are only a few of the many acts of war committed by the South, the simple enumeration of which would not only fill columns but whole newspapers. And during all this time there sat in the White House a "democratic" President, after the *Patriot's* own heart, secretly conniving and in league with these open, red-handed traitors, making no effort to nip the treason in the bud, as he might have done, but offering as an excuse for secession the "strange" paradox that "a state has no right to secede, but if it does, there is no power in the constitution to prevent it."

"No; this is not an 'abolition' war, nor a 'nigger' war, but preeminently a 'democratic' war. It was commenced under a 'democratic' President, fostered and cared for by a 'democratic' Secretary of War and inaugurated and carried on by leading 'democratic' politicians. The late 'democratic' Vice-President, who, as the presiding officer of the Senate, declared Abraham Lincoln constitutionally elected President of the United States, marshals his armed traitors even while we write, to dispute his authority and blot out from the galaxy of nations, the Government he had sworn to obey and defend. No wonder that the people should arise in their majesty, and with a whip of

scorpions, drive such a party, recreant to every duty and every trust committed to its care, into obscurity and disgrace.

WILSON'S CAVALRY RAID.

Full particulars of the affair.

The *Herald's* correspondent, dated July 24, gives the following particulars of Wilson's cavalry raid:

SAFETY OF GENERAL WILSON AND HIS COMMAND.

The apprehensions entertained for the safety of General Wilson and his cavalry command were relieved last evening by the arrival of Captain Beaumont and a lieutenant, who left him near Cabin Point on the Surrey Canal House road, at 11 a. m. yesterday. The troops are back within supporting distance of this army, and General Wilson is expected to report at headquarters to-day. Last the *Herald's* correspondent, who accompanied the expedition should fail to get his dispatches off by this morning's mail, I will send you a few brief scraps of information:

THE START.

The command left camp on the 22nd, and moved upwards of forty miles, striking the Petersburg and Lynchburg railroad at Ford's Station late in the evening. Both commands commenced the immediate destruction of the railroad and all public property within reach. Two locomotives and ten cars were captured and immediately destroyed.

KAUTZ' MOVEMENT AND WHAT HE DID.

On the 23d, Kautz was pushed ahead to Burkesville, the junction of the Petersburg Lynchburg and Richmond and Danville Railroads. The rebels were apprised of the probable destination of the expedition, and a considerable force of cavalry appeared on the rear early in the day. By taking advantage of a short cut across the bend of the main road, they reached the crossing in advance of Wilson, at "Blacks and Whites," and disputed his further progress until attacked and routed. We captured four guns in the fight, but were unable to get them off. The halt of the rear that night was near Notoway Creek House.

THE WORK OF DESTRUCTION.

was prosecuted vigorously all day. Wilson worked on the Petersburg and Lynchburg road, and Kautz on the Danville and Richmond road. At night the rear joined the advance near Moherrin Station.

On the 24th, the entire force was at work, and succeeded in destroying trucks, rails and trestle work to within three hundred yards of Roanoke river.

WHY ROANOKE BRIDGE WAS NOT TAKEN.

The bridge was defended by infantry, with artillery, in strong outworks on the right bank of the river, and a line of rifle pits and breastworks at its head and foot. The cavalry were unable to dislodge them as the country was an open one, and subjected them to a merciless fire at long range. Up to this time the work of burning and destroying had been carried on day and night with little interruption from the enemy. Their force was constantly hovering around and skirmishing, but was not large enough to arrest the work, by engaging the troops.

THE REBELS REINFORCED.

But reinforcements were constantly arriving, and the rebels became formidable with infantry and cavalry. As the further progress of the command in that direction was arrested, and their retreat threatened, it was thought advisable to start on the return trip.

THE RETURN.

A stop was made on the night of the 26th near Moherrin River, and the men and animals allowed a few hours' rest. The rebels began to swarm around the gallant little command on the 27th, and were literally before, behind, and on every side of them, and constant fighting was carried on all day. The route was across to the Baynton plank road, and thence up it, towards Lawrenceville. The rebels were moving across the country on the left flank, on the inside line, determined to cut off the retreat. On the 28th the little Notoway was crossed eight miles from Jarritt's Station, and an attempt made to cross the country directly to Ream's Station. At Rocky Creek the rebel infantry was met in force, and our cavalry turned back. The fighting was now continuous day and night, and no rest allowed our men at any point.

THE FIGHT AT REAM'S STATION.

The next day, the 29th, the battle began at Ream's. Kautz struck the enemy in force at 8 o'clock in the morning, and fought them till 4 in the afternoon. The rear was still hardly pressed, and finally a flank attack was made that cut the column in two, and finally separated Kautz and Wilson. The former came in with his command and a part of Wilson's that was cut off with him. The latter was forced to make a wide detour through the country, and only arrived last evening.

THE GUNS ABANDONED.

During the 28th and 29th it became apparent that the enemy moved with too much celerity and in too great force to admit of bringing off our guns and wagon trains. All the former, excepting two pieces, were spiked, run into the river and abandoned. The wheels and wood work were saved and destroyed or burned. No part of either was captured. The ambulances containing the wounded, who could not be brought off, were abandoned in good order, with the sick and wounded in them.

THE RESULTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

are a probable loss of 1,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, and the abandonment and destruction of twelve guns, four small mountain howitzers, and a light train of wagons. This is counterbalanced by the fact that the loss of the Richmond and Danville Railroad is utterly destroyed for twenty-six miles, and the Richmond and Lynchburg Railroad for thirty miles, including the junction at Burkesville, connecting Richmond and Lynchburg. No such complete demolition of a road has ever been made. Not a single rail was left in all that distance. Part of the distance was the old rail. The stringers and ties of these were all burned, and the mill consumed that saved them out. Excepting the last day's fight, the raid was successful and victorious everywhere. It is considered more than successful as it is, even brilliant, by our highest military authorities. Not a single railroad now connects Richmond with the Confederacy. All are badly destroyed. They cannot be rebuilt in thirty days, and possibly not in sixty, by the whole rebel army. Lee can ill afford to lose their daily use. We can also threaten and harass their working parties at present, and hope to command the entire road, long before the rebels can rebuild it. The price paid for the destruction of these important railroads is considered an exceedingly small one.

WHAT THE REBELS SAY ABOUT IT.

The rebel papers admit a serious destruction of their roads, and that much time and labor will be needed to repair them.

SODA WATER.—Cold, sparkling and delicious at the Philadelphia Drug Store. may22d1864.

Before Marriage.

The revelations which have just been brought to light by the legal examination at Bridgeport in connection with the death of Miss Henrietta Leland, of Brooklyn, though revolting in detail, convey a lesson as yet unlearned by many people. It is, in a measure, the old story of confidence and betrayal, the ruin of the weaker by the stronger. The particulars of this case resolve themselves into this:—A young man succeeded in winning the affections of a young girl just budding into womanhood, seduced by her parents a suitor for her hand, he was allowed access to their house at all times, and the girl was permitted to accompany him to places of amusement in New York, and even on trips out of town. At last she was missing, and not until she was dead did her parents know aught of her whereabouts or of the cause of her death. The popular sense of justice cries for the punishment of the villain who is believed by many to have added murder to a fouler crime.

Dismissing this case at this point we deem it a fair question whether parents are as watchful of their children as they ought to be; whether, indeed, they are not frequently culpably remiss in the matter. The style of fathers and mothers, which used to do such service in popular novels (and still does in fictitious writings of a very low stamp) as being always opposed to the man or woman announced as the choice of their daughter or their son, is now conceded to be purely imaginary. Some such there may have been; some have been, and doubtless were instances in which children were ruined from severe treatment in the matter of supposed affection for another of the opposite sex; but has not much more harm resulted from the failure on the part of parents to exercise their rightful authority? And in these days are not children—not boys and girls, but young men and young women—allowed too much freedom with each other? According to the present notions of propriety, as soon as a young gentleman is suspected of paying attention to a young lady, they are to be left alone when in each other's company. Even the presence of parents is regarded as unwelcome; and for a sister, or brother of the lady to stay in the room while the gentleman is present is deemed an insult to him. These calls are generally apt to be long, and not unreasonably, for each is supposed to take keen pleasure in the other's society. Meanwhile the hands steal on their march around the dial, and perhaps reach a very late hour ere the happy couple separate—the one to hasten homeward with joyous step, the other to steal quietly to her room for fear of awakening the family, and to dream of what is considered bliss, present and future. Then, too, there are various other conditions under which this same tendency is manifested. There are rides by daylight and twilight visits to houses of amusement, evening suppers, and other devices, which will occur to every reader, by which the train manage to be off by themselves.

All this is natural, and in itself, is not wrong. But it often begets what is wrong. Parents cannot be too careful of their children. Not that the children lack principle, honor, self-respect—we are speaking only of honorable persons—but there are tendencies on the part of either sex to overstep what in company are known as the proprieties of time and place. This may be harmless in itself, but is it not sometimes the precursor to what is not so harmless? The attraction of one sex to the other is as old as the race, and not until men and women are changed throughout by some supernatural agency will this attraction cease. So long as this exists there will be lovers and loved, and so long as they exist there will be, on their part, inexplicable and perhaps uncontrollable desire to be by themselves away from their other associates. The fault—if fault there be—lies not with the young, but with the parents. As guardians of, and, to a certain extent, responsible for the actions of their children, they should exercise the same authority in such matters as they would in ordinary household affairs. The restraint may seem irksome at times, but it will be salutary in the end. The loss will be nothing, and there is always the possibility of the gain being great. Riches, social standing, education make no difference in the course which it is the part of prudent parents to adopt; and as concerns the children, it will be generally found that affection after marriage is diminished rather than increased by intercourse before it, which, though not improper, may be too familiar.—*Round Table.*

Miscellaneous.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE.—A new lot for sale at a great bargain a splendid FARM, situated 12 miles west of the city of New York, just outside the city limits, and containing a large tract of land. The buildings are nearly new and in good condition; a good well of water, two large cisterns, fruit and ornamental trees, and a large lot of land. I will exchange this property for a desirable property in any nearby city.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
I now offer for sale the following real estate in the city of Jamestown:
A lot of land in block 11, in Palmer & Patterson's Addition to Jamestown. The house is of brick and a desirable situation. The house and lot are situated on Main street, adjoining the Schuyler House on the south, formerly occupied by the late Charles Elwell.
Two houses and lots in Rockport Addition to Jamestown. A house, well and good eastern of the premises.
A house and lot No. 106 in Mott's Addition to Jamestown.

TERMS EASY!

A part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.
J. A. HUDSON.
Jamestown, April 25, 1864.

JAMESTOWN, JULY 8, 1864.

I will, on the 20th of this month, have all my notes and accounts that are past due with the proper officer for collection, without any reservation. I must have all my bills paid by the 20th of July. All bills not paid will please pay up and save costs.
J. J. RICHARDSON.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of the High School Building and of the Blind Institute, and scenes in and about Jamestown, mounted for Albums, and for the Stereoscope. Also Large Sets of Views of the Institute for the Blind, for sale by BUCHER & SONS in the Postoffice Block, and at the Phot. Graph. Parlor, Main street.
J. H. PORTER.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

Received to-day direct from Ticknor & Field, Boston: "Constitution and Government of the United States," by John P. Kennedy. Also a large variety of new books and other new goods received daily at the Jamestown Literary Emporium.
O. J. DEARBORN.

TO THE LADIES—Foreign and

American Extracts of the most varied. Prepared for the Fair, Toilet, Soap, etc., at reasonable prices, at the
J. A. HUDSON.
Jamestown, April 25, 1864.

Special Notices.

REMOVAL!

DR. M. R. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry. declaw.

NERVOUS DISEASES

AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. 274p1d4w1y

HOW TO CLEAR THE HOUSE OF FIRES.

Use Dutcher's Celebrated LIGHTNING FLY KILLER, a neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Copyrighted by
COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild, and emollient in its nature, fragrant, scented, and remarkably beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Jan24d1w1y

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sunburnt face and hands to a purely natural texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth and the delicate appearance so fitting in the city halls of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patented by Agnew, Rose and Oper. Rights. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.
DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.,
General Agents, 202 Broadway, New York.

S-T-1800-X-DRAKE'S PLANTATION BIPPERS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They are a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent indigestion and intermittent fever. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache. They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted natures great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix River, the celebrated Calusa Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. For all Diseases, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DIKKE & CO. 222 Broadway, New York. 1d4w1y

LYON'S KATHARION.

Lyon's Katharion—Katharion is from the Greek word "Katharo," or "Katharion," signifying to cleanse, rejuvenate, and restore. This article is what its name implies. For preserving, restoring, and invigorating the hair, it is the most complete and perfect preparation in the world. It is again renewed and put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill, and attention which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum. It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It eradicates scurf and dandruff. It keeps the hair cool and clean. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy. It prevents the hair from falling out and turning grey. It restores a luster upon bald heads.

Any lady or gentleman who values a beautiful head of hair should use Lyon's Katharion. It is known and used throughout the civilized world. Sold by all respectable dealers. DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., 202 Broadway, New York. 1d4w1y

D. & H. W. SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGAN.

Among the different inventions calculated and perfected by American ingenuity during the past twenty years, few are more surprising than the improvements in musical instruments, especially in reed instruments known as "Reed Organs," (Harmasiums and Melodions). European taste has long seemed to have been satisfied with the Organs of Alexander and Pleyel, although neither of those instruments afford much real variety of tone, notwithstanding the makers have multiplied stops and sets of reeds, and by a consequent increase in an extraordinary degree. The American Organ made by D. & H. W. Smith, however, may safely challenge comparison with those of them, whether as regards variety, power and sweetness of tone or cost. All reed instruments made by the best manufacturers in this country are constructed on the same principle, viz: of drawing the air through the reeds by an exhaustive bellows, instead of forcing it through them by powerful pressure; and the "American Organ" differs from its competitors mainly in three points: 1st, The great care and thoroughness exercised in the construction; 2d, In the skillful reed cutting, which affords great quality of tone in three or four sets of reeds; and 3d, In the use of a recombining box, which adds materially to the power of the instrument without detriment to its delicate and sweet tone. Any person possessing a musical box or reed organ should take this improvement by setting it into operation on a mounted or table, and then on a large empty box or barrel, and observing its vastly improved power and richness when in the latter position. In these three points—and they are certainly material ones—it is superiorly claimed for the American Organ of Messrs. D. & H. W. Smith over the reed instruments of other makers. The Messrs. Smith, being the most experienced Reed Organ makers in Boston, drawing established themselves in 1829, and having at least equal facilities with any other makers, have always kept themselves familiar with all improvements and innovations in their department, and they confidently assert their "AMERICAN ORGAN" to be unequalled in purity, and unsurpassed by any, at home or abroad, in porting, sweetness and power of tone. The contrivance for producing varied expression, which is the "triple force" tremolo and the swell, and the case with which change of stops may be made, render the American Organ, in skillful hands, capable of as much delicate expression and variety of effect as the expensive Harmoniums of Alexander with their thirteen registers, and while undoubtedly far superior in durability, is sold for less than half the cost. The demand in England for Smith's American Organ is steadily increasing, and is a favorable proof that it triumphantly stands the test of competition in their own market with the most celebrated European instruments.

To be found at the Music Store of D. D. WILSON, Jamestown, Wis. 6S1p1d4w1y

JUST RECEIVED AT THE DENTAL

FACTORY, from Philadelphia, a large supply of the most exquisite
J. A. HUDSON.

ADAMANTINE TEETH.

A new style just patented. They are by far the most beautiful and durable of any yet offered to the public. None have been offered in this city before that compare with them for strength, durability and perfection of beauty.
J. A. HUDSON.

GET YOUR CLOTHES MADE

AT THE FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

—OF—

ECHELIN & FOOTE!

Their Garments

FIT WELL! WEAR WELL!

And Give Good Satisfaction!

Dry Goods.

BLACK SILK CIRCULARS,

ELEGANT STYLES,

made of

THE VERY BEST MATERIAL.

and finished to

THE FINEST MANNER.

ALSO,

Ladies' Cloth Circulars

AND SACQUES,

all colors, just received by

RICE, GAUL & RICE.

SUMMER SHAWLS.

We have just received some of the

Handsome Summer Shawls

ever brought to this market, consisting of styles in

MOZAMBIQUE,

SILK AND WOOL,

RANGE,

THRIFT, STELLA,

ALL WOOL,

BROCHU,

&c., &c., &c.,

which goods we are offering at the

VERY SMALLEST PROFITS.

RICE, GAUL & RICE.

Gray's Patent Molded

PAPER COLLARS,

The best fitting and most comfortable collar made in all sizes.

CARROTS AND TURN-OVER.

ALSO,

SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES,

HOSIERY, &c., &c., at

RICE, GAUL & RICE.

6S1p1d4w1y

NEW SPRING GOODS!

NOW READY

—AT—

ECHELIN & FOOTE'S

English, French, Scotch and American,

Cloth Cassimeres & Vesting!

Containing all the

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON!

and in fact

THE LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF GOODS!

ever exhibited to the citizens of Jamestown.

THE SPRING STYLES!

—ARE—

New and Beautiful!

and we have all the facilities for doing the very best work at the lowest possible prices.

GOODS NEVER BEFORE

IN JAMESTOWN.

On Exhibition and Sale at

McKEY & BRO'S!

12 Genuine Paisley Double Shawls!

being our own importation, and will be sold at the following lowest price: \$2.50, highest \$4. A. T. Stewart's prices for the best quality is \$5. Also the

Genuine Silk Bottom Balmoral!

only 75c. Owing to the low prices of

THE SPRING TRADE!

We now offer our 10s

DOUBLE WIDTH TAFFETAI!

at 50c yard and also a like reduction in prices of

SPRING DRESS GOODS!

to make room for our

Summer Purchases!

now receiving 4S1p1d4w1y

HORSE BOOK—The Illustrated

By Mayhew, for sale at

HORSE MANAGEMENT,

By Mayhew, for sale at

PORTFOLIOS—A Large Assortment of elegant Portfolios, embracing all styles and qualities, among which are the ALBION PORTFOLIO, the most elegant ever brought to this city, received this day at the corner Bookstore.

LEAVITT & DEARBORN.

Miscellaneous.

J. A. DENELL,

JUST RECEIVED

A fine assortment of

SILVER WARE,

consisting of

OASTERS,

CAKE BASKETS,

TEA SETS,

SPOON HOLDERS,

NAPKIN RINGS,

and all kinds of Silver Ware that you will find in a

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE.

Agents for the celebrated

CALENDAR CLOCK.

A good assortment of Calendar Clocks from 25 up to 50c. Particular attention paid to repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewels, by my

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
C. W. FIELD. **H. L. BLOOD.**

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1st—**GEO. C. MORTENSON.**
2nd—**WILLIAM BOWMAN.**
3rd—**ALLEN WOODEN.**
4th—**HARVEY J. TURNER.**
5th—**W. J. BELTZ.**
6th—**A. S. MOELL.**

A Little History.

Will those "democratic" papers which assert that their party will end the war if restored to power, be good enough to tell us why their party did not prevent the war while it was in power?—*Jameville Gazette.*

Certainly. In the first place, the war did not commence until after your party had been in power six weeks, and of course your party was then powerless to prevent this calamity. In the next place, the democratic party did not forth the most tremendous exertions to avert the shedding of blood, but they were unsuccessful, why? Because the Chancellors, the Judges, the Senators, and the Wilsons—who controlled the measures of your party, would have war.—*Madison Patriot.*

There was a time when such silliness as the above would not have appeared in the *Patriot*, which was edited by men who themselves cried lustily for BLOOD in dealing with southern traitors. But now "Pumpkin" poor old rotary concern has grown so cracked and rickety that the boys use it for a plaything, and when its few scores of readers ask for water, the old pump sneaks and they get nothing. As the juveniles who are now running the *Patriot* (into the ground) have learned to read within the last year and who cannot be expected to know anything of events that transpired away back in the dim past of three years ago, we give it a short lesson in chronology, the facts of which, however, being familiar to those who read the *Patriot*.

The *Patriot* states that the war did not commence until Mr. Lincoln had been in power six weeks. Below are a few facts that transpired while that dastardly Pennsylvania cunuch, James Buchanan, and his "democratic" associates held sway:

DECEMBER 1860.

During this month—that eminently "democratic" State of South Carolina seceded. Inasmuch as she never had cast her vote for anything in the way of a candidate for the Presidency but a "democrat," which is not true of any other State in the Union, it was her prerogative to lead off in a "democratic" war for the overthrow of a Government whose principles were obnoxious to her. Nor the close of the same month Fort Moultrie and Castle Pickens, United States fortresses, were forcibly taken possession of by South Carolina troops. On the same day these forts were captured the U. S. revenue cutter *Albatross* was boarded by the South Carolina "democrats," our national emblem hauled down and the banner of defiant treason hoisted in its stead. This probably did not look like "commencing" war to the *Patriot*, for the reason that the party who committed these overt acts and the party in power at Washington being old political yoke-fellows and associates, it was not war, because they were both agreed in relation to it!

JANUARY 1861.

This month witnessed the revolt of the States of Mississippi, Florida, Georgia and Louisiana. Forts Jackson, St. Phillips and Pike in Louisiana; Pulaski in Georgia; Morgan in Mobile; and Barrancas and McRea in Florida; the arsenals at Ft. Mifflin, Ark., were all taken possession of by armed troops who sought the overthrow of the Federal Government. During this month the U. S. Steamer *Star of the West* was fired into while sailing under the "star spangled banner" and pursuing her legitimate business. These events looked somewhat like the "commencing" of war to everybody but the *Patriot*.

FEBRUARY 1861.

On the first of this month, Texas revolted; on the fifth, Arkansas followed suit, and on the ninth, Jeff. Davis, a distinguished "democratic" politician and Secretary of War under Mr. Pierce, was inaugurated President of the rebel States! These things are matters of history, and occurred weeks and months before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, and are only a few of the many acts of war committed by the South, the simple enumeration of which would not only fill columns but whole newspapers. And during all this time there such in the White House a "democratic" President, after the *Patriot's* own heart, secretly conniving and in league with these open, red-handed traitors, making no effort to nip the treason in the bud, as he might have done, but offering an excuse for secession the strange paradox that "a state has no right to secede, but if it does, there is no power in the constitution to prevent it."

Not this is not an "abolition" war, nor a "nigger" war, but preeminently a "democratic" war. It was commenced under a "democratic" President, fostered and cared for by a "democratic" Secretary of War and inaugurated and carried on by leading "democratic" politicians. The late "democratic" Vice-President, who, as the presiding officer of the Senate, declared Abraham Lincoln a constitutionally elected President of the United States, marshals his armed traitors over while we write, to dispute his authority and blot out from the galaxy of nations, the Government he had sworn to obey and defend. No wonder that the people should arise in their majesty, and with a whip of

scorpions, drive such a party, recalcitrant to every duty and every trust committed to its care, into obsequy and disgrace.

WILSON'S CAVALRY RAID.

Full Particulars of the Attack.
The *Herald's* correspondent, dated July 2d, gives the following particulars of Wilson's cavalry raid:
The apprehensions entertained for the safety of General Wilson and his cavalry command were relieved last evening by the arrival of Captain Beaumont and a lieutenant, who left their camp at 11 p. m. yesterday. The troops were back with supporting distance of this army, and General Wilson is expected to report at headquarters to-day. Last the *Herald's* correspondent, who accompanied the expedition should fail to get his dispatches off by this morning's mail, but I will send you a few brief scraps of information:

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The command left camp on the 22nd, and rode upwards of forty miles, striking the Petersburg and Lynchburg railroad at Ford's Station, late in the evening. Both commands commenced the immediate destruction of the railroad and all public property within reach. Two locomotives and ten cars were captured and immediately destroyed.

KAUTZ'S MOVEMENT AND WHAT HE DID.
On the 23d, Kautz was pushed ahead to Burkeville, the junction of the Petersburg Lynchburg and Richmond and Danville Railroads. The rebels were apprised of the probable destination of the expedition, and a considerable force of cavalry appeared on the rear early in the day. By taking advantage of a direct cut across the bend of the main road, they reached the crossing in advance of Wilson, at Blacks and Whites, and dispersed his rearward progress until attacked and routed. We captured four guns in the fight, but were unable to get them off. The halt of the rear that night was near Notoway Court House.

THE WORK OF DESTRUCTION.
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On the 27th, the entire force was at Blacks and Whites, and succeeded in destroying trucks, rails and trestle work to within three hundred yards of Roanoke River.

WHY ROANOKE BRIDGE WAS NOT TAKEN.
The bridge was defended by infantry, with artillery, in strong outposts on the right bank of the river, and a line of pickets and breastworks at its head on the left bank. The cavalry were unable to dislodge them as the country was an open one, and subjected them to a merciless fire at long range. Up to this time the work of burning and destroying had been carried on day and night with little interruption from the enemy. Their force was constantly hovering around and skirmishing, but was not large enough to arrest the work, by engaging the troops.

THE REBELS REINFORCED.
But reinforcements were constantly arriving, and the rebels became formidable with infantry and cavalry. As the further progress of the command in that direction was arrested, and their retreat threatened, it was thought advisable to start on the return trip.

THE RETURN.
A stop was made on the night of the 26th near Meherrin River, and the men and animals allowed a few hours' rest. The rebels began to swarm around the gallant little command on the 27th, and were literally before, behind, and on every side of them, and constant fighting was carried on all day. The route was across to the Boynton plank road, and thence up it, towards Lawrenceville. The rebels were moving across the country on the left flank, on the inside line, determined to cut back and retreat. On the 28th, the little Notoway was crossed eight miles from Jamie's Station, and an attempt made to cross the country directly to Beam's Station. At Rocky Creek the rebel infantry was met in force, and our cavalry turned back. The fighting was continuous day and night, and we were allowed our men at any point.

THE FIGHT AT BEAM'S STATION.
The next day, the 29th, the battle broke out at Beam's. Kautz struck the enemy in force at 8 o'clock in the morning, and fought them till 4 in the afternoon. The coat was also hardy pressed, and finally a flank attack was made that cut the column in two, and finally separated Kautz and Wilson. The former came in with his command and a part of Wilson's that was out with him. The latter was forced to make a wide detour through the country, and only arrived last evening.

THE GUNS ABANDONED.
During the 28th and 29th it became apparent that the enemy moved with too much celerity and in too great force to admit of bringing off our guns and wagon trains. All the former, excepting two pieces, were spiked, run into the river and abandoned. The wheels and wood work were saved and destroyed or burned. No part of the equipment was captured. The ambulances containing the wounded, who could not be brought off, were abandoned in good order, with the sick and wounded in them.

THE RESULTS OF THE EXPEDITION.
are a probable loss of 1,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, and the abandonment and destruction of twelve guns, four small mountain howitzers, and a light train of wagons. This is counterbalanced more than ten fold by the amount of damage inflicted. The Petersburg and Lynchburg Railroad is utterly destroyed for twenty-six miles, and the Richmond and Danville Railroad for thirty miles, including the junction at Burkeville, connecting Richmond and Lynchburg. No such complete destruction of a road has ever been made. Not a single rail was left in all that distance. Part of the distance was the old flat rail. The stringers and ties of these were all burned, and the mill consumed that saved them out. Excepting the last day's fight, the raid was successful and victorious every where. It is considered more than successful as it is, even brilliant, by our highest military authorities. Not a single railroad now connects Richmond with the Confederacy. All are badly destroyed. They cannot be rebuilt in thirty days, and possibly not in sixty, by the whole rebel army. Lee can ill afford to lose their daily use. We can also threaten and harass their working parties at present, and hope to command the entire road, long before the rebels can rebuild it. The price paid for the destruction of these important railroads is considered an exceedingly small one.

WHAT THE REBELS SAY ABOUT IT.
The rebel papers admit a serious destruction of their roads, and that much time and labor will be needed to repair them.

SODA WATER.—Cold, sparkling and delicious at the Philadelphia Drug Store. may 23d 57.

Before Marriage.

The revelations which have just been brought to light by the legal examination at Bridgeport in connection with the death of Mrs. Henshew, of Brooklyn, though revolting in detail, convey an impression of the old story of confidence and betrayal, the ruin of the weak by the stronger. The particulars of this case are as follows:—The deceased was a young man just budding into manhood, regarded by her parents as a son for her husband, and she was permitted to accompany him to places of amusement in New York, and even on trips out of town. At last she was missing, and not until she was dead did her parents know of her whereabouts or of the cause of her death. The popular sense of justice cries for the punishment of the villain who is believed by many to have added murder to a fouler crime.

Dismissing this case, at this point we leave it to the imagination whether parents are as watchful of their children as they ought to be; whether, indeed, they are not frequently culpably remiss in the matter. The style of fathers and mothers, which used to do such service in popular novels (and still does in fictitious writings of a very low stamp), as being always opposed to the man or woman announced as the choice of their daughter or their son, is now conceded to be purely imaginary. Some such there still may be; there may have been, and doubtless were instances in which children were ruined from over-education in the matter of supposed affection for another of the opposite sex; but not much more harm resulted from the failure on the part of parents to exercise their rightful authority? And for these days are not children—not boys and girls, but young men and young women—allowed too much freedom with each other? According to the present notions of propriety, as soon as a young gentleman is suspected of paying attention to a young lady, they are to be left alone when in each other's company. Even the presence of parents is regarded as unwelcome; and for a sister or brother of the lady to stay in the room while the gentleman is present is deemed an insult to him. These calls are generally apt to be long, and not unreasonably, for each is supposed to take pleasure in the other's society. Meanwhile the hands of the lady are kept busy with the needle, and the gentleman is left to his own devices.

It is a most delicate and difficult matter to manage the young people, and it is not surprising that many of them are ruined by the very means which are intended to save them. The young man and young woman are allowed too much freedom with each other, and the result is often a tragedy. The young man is allowed to go where he pleases, and the young woman is allowed to go where she pleases. The result is often a tragedy. The young man is allowed to go where he pleases, and the young woman is allowed to go where she pleases. The result is often a tragedy.

LYON'S KATHARON.
Lyon's Katharon is a most valuable preparation for the hair. It is a most delicate and difficult matter to manage the young people, and it is not surprising that many of them are ruined by the very means which are intended to save them. The young man and young woman are allowed too much freedom with each other, and the result is often a tragedy. The young man is allowed to go where he pleases, and the young woman is allowed to go where she pleases. The result is often a tragedy.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE.—I now offer for sale at a great bargain a splendid farm, situated 1/2 mile west of the depot, just outside the city limits. The land is fertile and well watered. The buildings are nearly new and in good condition. A good well of water, two large barns, and a good house. The price is \$10,000. Terms cash or by note. I will exchange this property for suitable property in any part of the city.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
I now offer for sale the following real estate:—A house and lot on the corner of 1st and 2nd streets. The house is a two-story brick building, with a good garden. The lot is 1/2 acre. The price is \$5,000. Terms cash or by note. I will exchange this property for suitable property in any part of the city.

TERMS EASY!
A part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for six months. The interest is 5% per annum. The property is in good condition and is well watered. The price is \$10,000. Terms cash or by note. I will exchange this property for suitable property in any part of the city.

PHOTOGRAPHS.
Photographs of the High School Building and the High School grounds. Also photographs of the High School grounds. The price is \$1.00 per dozen. Terms cash or by note. I will exchange this property for suitable property in any part of the city.

BOOKS! BOOKS!
I have just received a large stock of new books. The books are in good condition and are well bound. The price is \$1.00 per volume. Terms cash or by note. I will exchange this property for suitable property in any part of the city.

TO THE LADIES.
I have just received a large stock of new dresses. The dresses are in good condition and are well made. The price is \$1.00 per dress. Terms cash or by note. I will exchange this property for suitable property in any part of the city.

REMOVAL.
I have just received a large stock of new goods. The goods are in good condition and are well made. The price is \$1.00 per item. Terms cash or by note. I will exchange this property for suitable property in any part of the city.

FOR SALE BY MCKEY & BRO.
I have just received a large stock of new goods. The goods are in good condition and are well made. The price is \$1.00 per item. Terms cash or by note. I will exchange this property for suitable property in any part of the city.

PAINTS AND OILS.
I have just received a large stock of new paints and oils. The paints and oils are in good condition and are well made. The price is \$1.00 per item. Terms cash or by note. I will exchange this property for suitable property in any part of the city.

ADAMANTINE TEETH.
I have just received a large stock of new adamantine teeth. The teeth are in good condition and are well made. The price is \$1.00 per item. Terms cash or by note. I will exchange this property for suitable property in any part of the city.

GET YOUR CLOTHES MADE.
I have just received a large stock of new clothes. The clothes are in good condition and are well made. The price is \$1.00 per item. Terms cash or by note. I will exchange this property for suitable property in any part of the city.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
I have just received a large stock of new clothes. The clothes are in good condition and are well made. The price is \$1.00 per item. Terms cash or by note. I will exchange this property for suitable property in any part of the city.

FIT WELL WEAR WELL.
I have just received a large stock of new clothes. The clothes are in good condition and are well made. The price is \$1.00 per item. Terms cash or by note. I will exchange this property for suitable property in any part of the city.

Special Notices.

REMOVAL.
JAMES JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Black County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry. J. JOHNSON.

NERVOUS DISEASES.
AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from specific causes, in both sexes, new and reliable treatment, reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent on receipt of later envelopes, free of charge. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOWARD, Howard Association, No. 2 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 25¢ ad. weekly.

HOW TO CLEAR THE HOUSE OF FLIES.
Use DeWitt's Celebrated LIGHTNING-FLY KILLER, a neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE. J. C. DEWITT.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.
This celebrated Toilet Soap, made of the finest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrant, scented, and is highly beneficial in the action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. J. C. DEWITT.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.
This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun-burnt face and bands to a perfectly smooth texture of ruddy beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth and the delicate appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no artificial ingredients in the skin. Paraphrased by Acropolis and Openings. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., General Agents, 202 Broadway, New York.

S-T-1860-X-DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They are a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They strengthen the system and invigorate the mind. They are the best Bitters in the world. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache. They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted natured great restorers. They are made of pure St. Croix River, the celebrated Chulavita, root and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to the time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Druggists, Dealers, and Grocers. P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, New York. J. C. DEWITT.

LYON'S KATHARON.
Lyon's Katharon is a most valuable preparation for the hair. It is a most delicate and difficult matter to manage the young people, and it is not surprising that many of them are ruined by the very means which are intended to save them. The young man and young woman are allowed too much freedom with each other, and the result is often a tragedy. The young man is allowed to go where he pleases, and the young woman is allowed to go where she pleases. The result is often a tragedy.

GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED PAPER COLLARS.
The best fitting and most comfortable collar made in all sizes. J. C. DEWITT.

SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c., &c.
J. C. DEWITT.

RICE, GAUL & RICE.
J. C. DEWITT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF GOODS.
J. C. DEWITT.

THE SPRING STYLES!
J. C. DEWITT.

New and Beautiful!!
J. C. DEWITT.

GOODS NEVER BEFORE IN JAMESVILLE.
J. C. DEWITT.

McKEY & BRO'S!
J. C. DEWITT.

THE SPRING TRADE!
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DOUBLE WIDTH TAFFETA!!
J. C. DEWITT.

SPRING DRESS GOODS!
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Summer Purchase!
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HORSE BOOK—The Illustrated HORSE MANAGEMENT.
J. C. DEWITT.

PORTFOLIOS—A Large Assortment of elegant Portfolios, embracing all sizes and qualities, among which are the ALBUM, PHOTO, the most elegant ever brought to this city, ready to be sent by the corner of the corner.

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J. C. DEWITT.

Dry Goods.

BLACK SILK CIRCULARS.
ELEGANT STYLES.
made of
and finished to
THE VERY BEST MATERIAL.
THE FINEST MANUFACTURE.
ALSO,
Ladies' Cloth Circulars
AND SACQUES,
all colors, just received by
RICE, GAUL & RICE.
We have just received some of the
SUMMER SHAWLS.
Handsome Summer Shawls
order brought to this market, consisting of styles in
MOZAMBIQUE, SILK AND WOOL, RANG, THIBET, STELLA, ALL WOOL, BROCH, &c., &c., &c.
which goods we are offering at the
VERY SMALLEST PROFITS.

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Miscellaneous.

J. A. DENELL.
J. C. DEWITT.

THE VERY BEST MATERIAL.
J. C. DEWITT.

THE FINEST MANUFACTURE.
J. C. DEWITT.

Ladies' Cloth Circulars AND SACQUES,
all colors, just received by
RICE, GAUL & RICE.
We have just received some of the
SUMMER SHAWLS.
Handsome Summer Shawls
order brought to this market, consisting of styles in
MOZAMBIQUE, SILK AND WOOL, RANG, THIBET, STELLA, ALL WOOL, BROCH, &c., &c., &c.
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VERY SMALLEST PROFITS.

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THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF GOODS.
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THE SPRING TRADE!
J. C. DEWITT.

DOUBLE WIDTH TAFFETA!!
J. C. DEWITT.

Giordan & Leech's Column.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
IMMENSE ARRIVALS.
IN ALL THE
NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON!

RIORDAN & LEECH!
J. C. DEWITT.

SILVER WARE.
J. C. DEWITT.

CALENDAR CLOCK.
J. C. DEWITT.

WOOLEN FACTORY.
J. C. DEWITT.

"STONE MILLS."
J. C. DEWITT.

French and American Delaines!
J. C. DEWITT.

GLOAKS AND SHAWLS!
J. C. DEWITT.

EXTENSIVE STOCK!
J. C. DEWITT.

CIRCULARS, SACQUES, &c.
J. C. DEWITT.

FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE!
J. C. DEWITT.

Cheap, or Webber Reaper!
J. C. DEWITT.

CLOAKING CLOTHS!
J. C. DEW

Legal Advertisements

and in the contract the right of the Legislature to

hereafter be executed, directing any particular or quantity of printing, and the contract will be made forthwith, that it does not give to the contractor any interest in, or control over the publication of matters in a newspaper at the Capital, or of any public notice, advertisement or communication of any kind, or of any other matter, or of any other publication, as directed by chapter 210 of the General Laws of the Commonwealth, to be published in the "Official State Paper".

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Commonwealth, at Boston, this 7th day of June, 1894.

JAMES T. LEWIS, Governor,
LUIGI FALCONE, Secretary of State,
WINSTON SMITH, Attorney General,
and Commissioners of Printing, countersigned for the
Printer-Printing. (C)1894:167

Everything.

**WHAT IS SO, AND NO
MISTAKE!**

If You Wish to Save Money

you must get this -

GOODS THE CHEAPEST,

and that place is

L. C. SMITH & CO.'S

Better Quality,
A Better Style,
and a Better Fit

HAN AT ANY OTHER STORE

FARMERS,

Don't pay Twelve Shillings for a Hat

Some of the small concerns round town, when you purchase the same at our store for one dollar

Don't pay \$4 for a Linen Coat,
 when you can get the same quality at M. C. Smith &
 Co for \$3.
 Don't pay from \$20 to \$25 for a Black
 Dress Coat,
 when you can purchase the same quality at
 C. Smith & Co's for from \$12 to \$18

on't pay from \$25 to \$30 for a Suit
 of Clothes,
 when you can purchase the same, only a little better,
 M. G. Smith & Co., at from \$20 to \$25
 on't go and pay \$10 for a Trunk,
 when you can buy the same at our store for \$8
 Note, corner of Rock County.

GIVE US A CALL!

will convince you that the above are facts. We
will always cheerfully exhibit our goods, and any one
ordering us with a calling card, assured that though
might fail to purchase we will not be misused.
C. SMITH & CO

YOUNG AMERICA

CLOTHING HOUSE!

—

We have on hand the largest stock of

LOTHS! CASSIMERES!

VESTINGS, &c.

ver brought to this market. The largest stock of

CLOTHING

-FOR-

TEEN AND YOUNG

**ENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
HATS AND CAPS!**

Dealing exclusively in

GOODS FOR MENS' WEAR

for the past fifteen years, have enabled us
to offer Superior Inducements
to buyers. Trusting to receive
Call From Every One.

I Remain Respectfully,
 M. Hursh,
 Young Men's Clothing House
 CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN
 RAILWAY
 On and after May 15th, trains will leave James
 as follows:
 Going South 12:35 A. M.
 " 7:00 A. M.
 " 1:20 P. M.

Leaving Harris	2 05 A. M.
" " " " " " " "	9 50 P. M.
Flight going north (week)	12 15 A. M.
" " " " " " " "	9 00 A. M.
" " " " " " " "	2 05 P. M.
" " " " " " " "	13 P. M.
" " " " " " " "	12 30 A. M.
" " " " " " " "	4 00 P. M.
" " " " " " " "	8 00 P. M.
" " " " " " " "	11 15 P. M.
" " " " " " " "	8 35 P. M.

H. F. PATRICKSON, Agent

W. L. BELTLE, Ticket Agent

Tickets for La Crosse, St. Paul and all points in the Northwest; for Elgin, Freeport, Oshkosh, Dunell, Duluth

COMMERCIAL.

WILLARD HUBBARD & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS! TWINE AND CORDAGE! MANILLA AND TARED ROPE, COAL TAR, ROOFING PITCH & FELLING, Cotton, Flax & Hemp Twines, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Reg'l Colors, Commission Merchants, and Produce Dealers.

WHITING & CO'S ART GALLERY

CRAYON AMBROTYPES, Photographs, and other artistic services.

PHOTOGRAPHS MAILED

Michigan Central Railroad, Great Central Route, New York, New England, and the Canada.

SHIRLEY'S SALE - Circuit Court

Grand Trunk and Vermont Central Railway Line All Right.

VERMONT CENTRAL

Grand Trunk Line of Steamers.

Specifications for Culvert

DR. STRICKLAND'S Mellifluous COUGH BALSAM.

WALL PAPER, WALL PAPER

TO ARTISTS - Just received, a large and full assortment of colors, brushes, and other artistic supplies.

BOARD - A Gentleman and Lady

WINDOW GLASS - WINDOW GLASS - A large and complete stock of window glass.

CONCRETE WATER - Fresh from

YOUTH'S History of the Rebellion, SUTHERLAND'S HANDY BOOK FOR U. S. SOLDIERS.

Business Cards.

WILLARD HUBBARD & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS! TWINE AND CORDAGE! MANILLA AND TARED ROPE, COAL TAR, ROOFING PITCH & FELLING, Cotton, Flax & Hemp Twines, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Reg'l Colors, Commission Merchants, and Produce Dealers.

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Sewing Machines.

GROVER & BAKER'S Sewing Machines. Celebrated Noiseless SEWING MACHINES. MAKING BOTH TOP Grover & Baker's and the Lock Stitch. PRICE \$50 AND UPWARDS.

Patent Medicines.

Good News for the Unfortunate! THE LONG SUFFERER FOR DISCOVERED AT LAST.

Legal Advertisements.

PUBLIC PRINTING From Jan. 1, 1865, to Jan. 1, 1867.

Legal Advertisements.

THE GREAT INDIAN MEDICINE! COMPOUND MEDICINE! AND HERBES! CHEROKEE CURE!

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